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WOODSARE. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *fare*.] The froth called *woodfare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*
WOODSEERE. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *seere*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree.
WOODSORREL. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *sorrel*.] A plant. The characters are: it hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into several divisions: the pointal, which rises from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into feminal cells, opening outward from the base to the top, and inclosing seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*
WOODWARD. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *ward*.] A forester.
WOODY. *adj.* [from *wood*.] 1. Abounding with wood. Thou hast led me up A woody mountain, whose high top was plain. *Milton.* Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades He met her, and in secret shades Of woody Ida's innmost grove. *Milton.* Four times ten days I've pass'd Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.* Diana's woody realms he next invades, And, crosses through the consecrated shades, *Addison.* 2. Ligneous; consisting of wood. In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic. *Grew.* Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.* 3. Relating to woods. With the woody nymphs when he did play. *Fairy Queen.* All the satyrs scorn their woody kind, And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Fairy Queen.* **WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] One who courts a woman. The wooers most are toucht in this oflent, To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.* Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's wooers, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.* Ururping wooers felt his thund'ring word, And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creach.* **WOOF**. *n. f.* [from *woof*.] 1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.* 2. Texture; cloth. A vest of purple flow'd, Iris had dip'd the woof. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* I must put off These my sky-robcs, spun out of Iris' woof. To spread the pall beneath the regal chair, Of softest woof, is bright Alcippes' care. *Pope's Odyssey.* **WOOLINGLY**. *adv.* [from *wool*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. The temple-haunting martlet does approve, By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath Smells woolingly here. *Shaksp. King Lear.* **WOOL**. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] 1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. Bafe-minded wretches, for respect of gain, some paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate. *Sidney.* A gown made of the finest wool, Which from our pretty lambs we pull; Fair lined slippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.* Concerning their complaint for price of wool, he would give order that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. Struthium is a root used by the wool-dressers. *Arbutnot.* 2. Any short thick hair. In the cauldron boil and bake; Wool of batt and tongue of dog. *Shaksp. Macbeth.* **WOOLFEL**. *n. f.* [from *wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool. Wool and woofels were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.* **WOOLLEN**. *adj.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse. I was wont To call them woollen vassals, things created To buy and sell with groats. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.* I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in woollen. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.* Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

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At dawn of day our general cleft his pate, Spite of his woollen night-cap. *Dryden.* **WOOLLEN**. *n. f.* Cloth made of wool. His breeches were of rugged woollen, And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hudibras.* Odious! in woollen! 'twould a faint provoke! No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.* He is a bel-esprit and a woollen draper. *Swift.* **WOOLPACK**. *n. f.* [from *wool*, *pack*, and *sack*.] 1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool. 2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords. At bar abusive, on the bench unable, Knave on the woofpack, top at council-table. *Dryden.* 3. Any thing bulky without weight. Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide With the tame woofpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.* **WOOLWARD**. *adv.* [from *wool* and *ward*.] In wool. I have no shirt: I go wooward for penance. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.* **WOOLLY**. *adj.* [from *wool*.] 1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. When the work of generation was Between these woolly breeders, The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* Some few, by temperance taught, approaching slow, To distant fate by easy journeys go: Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep On their own woolly fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.* 2. Resembling wool. What signifies My fleece of woolly hair, that now uncurls? *Shaksp. As You Like It.* Nothing profits more Than frequent frowns: O may'st thou often see Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain, Nutritious! *J. Philips.* **WORD**. *n. f.* [from *word*.] 1. A single part of speech. If you speak three words, it will three times report you the three words. *Bacon.* As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are words or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South's Sermons.* Amongst men who confound their ideas with words, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.* Each might who reads not, and but scans and spells, Each word catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.* 2. A short discourse. Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? —T'wo thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shak. As You Like It.* A word, Lucilius, How he receiv'd you. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.* A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a word, never leave thee. *South.* In a word, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tilletson.* 3. Talk; discourse. Why should calamity be full of words? —Windy attorneys to their client woes! Let them have scope, though what they do impart Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shak. R. III.* If you dislike the play, Pray make no words on't 'till the second day, Or third be past; for we would have you know it. The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.* Cease this contention: be thy words severe, Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.* If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. If I appear a little word-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diffuse of speech. *Spektator.* 4. Dispute; verbal contention. In argument upon a case, Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* 5. Language. Found you no displeasure by word or countenance? *Shaksp. As You Like It.* I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by word of mouth. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.* He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such words as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.* An easy way, by word of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.* 6. Promise. Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly, swear not. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* I take your princely word for these redresses. —I give it you, and will maintain my word. *Shak. H. IV.* The duke shall wield his conquering word. *Dryden.* 7. Signal; token. Every soldier, kill his prisoners; Give the word through. *Shak. Henry V.* 8. Account;

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8. Account; tidings; message. Bring me word thither How the world goes, that to the pace of it I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.* Why should he write to Edmund? Might not you Transport her purposes by word? *Shaksp. King Lear.* Two optick nerves the ties, Like spectacles across the eyes, By which the spirits bring her word, Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.* 9. Declaration. I know you brave, and take you at your word; That present service which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.* 10. Affirmation. Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's word, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.* I desire not the reader should take my word, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.* 11. Scripture; word of God. They say this church of England neither hath the word purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministered. *Whig.* 12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. Thou my Word, begotten son, by thee This I perform. *Milton.* To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute. He that defends not to word it with a sword, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.* To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words. Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the working and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South's Sermons.* Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the working or meaning of them, the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estrange.* The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.* **WORDY**. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verbose; full of words. Phocion, beholding a wordy orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spektator.* We need not lavish hours in wordy periods, As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Britain.* Intemperate rage, a wordy war, began. *Pope.* **WORSE**. The pretense of wear. This on his helmet wore a lady's glove, And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.* My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest That ever wore the name. *Race's Royal Convert.* To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *work'd*, or *wrought*. [from *work*, *worken*, Dutch.] 1. To labour; to travail; to toil. Good Kent, how shall I live and work To match thy goodness? Life will be too short. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* Go and work; for no straw shall be given you. *Ex. v. 18.* Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake, Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.* 2. To be in action; to be in motion. Glory grows guilty of detected crimes, When for fame's sake We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shaksp. As You Like It.* In Morat your hopes a crown design'd, And all the woman work'd within your mind. *Dryden.* 3. To act; to carry on operations. May be the Lord will work for us. *1 Sa. xiv. 6.* Our better part remains To work in close design. *Milton.* 4. To act as a manufacturer. They that work in fine flax. *Jf. xix. 9.* 5. To ferment. Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they work, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bacon.* Try the force of imagination upon staying the working of beer, when the barn is put in. *Bacon.* If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a forevein drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.* 6. To operate; to have effect. With some other business put the king From these sad thoughts that work too much upon him. *Shak. As You Like It.* All things work together for good to them that love God. *Rom. viii. 28.* Gravity worketh weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.* Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it works diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.* These positive undertakings wrought upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

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Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.* We see the workings of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.* Objects of pity, when the cause is new, Would work too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.* Poison will work against the stars: beware, For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, Jun. Funeral.* When this reverence begins to work in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.* This is wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.* Humours and manners work more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison on Italy.* The tibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet worketh the slowest. *Grew.* 7. To obtain by diligence. Without the king's assent You wrought to be a legate. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.* He hath wrought with God this day. *1 Sa. xiv. 45.* 8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. Work on, My medicine, work! thus credulous fools are caught. *Shak. As You Like It.* I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not work. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of working, it is oft times converted. *Brown.* Most purges heat a little; and all of them work best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Cosmol.* 9. To act as on an object. Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to work upon. *L'Estrange.* Natural philosophy has sensible objects to work upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.* The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and worked on his imagination. *Swift.* 10. To make way. Body shall up to spirit work. *Milton.* Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds Of good and ill, which should work upward first? *Dryden.* 11. To be tossed or agitated. Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves, Confus'd with working sands and rolling waves. *Addison.* To WORK. *v. a.* 1. To make by degrees. Sidelong he works his way. *Milton.* Through winds, and waves, and storms he works his way, Impatient for the battle: one day more Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.* 2. To labour; to manufacture. He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to work them at that time, and when they left off from working them. *Raleigh's Apology.* The chaos, by the Divine Power, was wrought from one form into another, 'till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burn.* This mint is to work off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.* The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words wrought upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.* They now begin to work the wondrous frame, To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.* The industry of the people works up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.* 3. To bring by action into any state. So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains, Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines, 'Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison's Cato.* 4. To influence by successive impulses. If you would work any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.* To hasten his destruction, come yourself, And work your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.* 5. To produce; to effect. Fly the dreadful war, That in thyself thy lesser parts do move, Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Fairy Queen.* Love worketh no ill to his neighbour. *Rom. xiii. 10.* Our light affliction for a moment worketh for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.* We might work any effects, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.* Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it worketh effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.* Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well work such wonders. *Drummond.* God,